DR. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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May, 10, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE TRIAL.

Synopsis of the Evidence.

THE SUPPRESSED TESTIMONY.

THE "GOLDEN CIRCLE" & "SONS OF LIBERTY."

The Northern Cities to be Laid in Ashes.

Saunders' Intercourse with Booth.

FIFTY OR A HUNDRED PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE PLOT.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

THE SUPPRESSED EVIDENCE.

As stated in our issue yesterday, the evidence of Friday, which was suppressed, has been published. It shows conclusively that Saunders and Booth were intimate in Canada. John Devoty, a resident of Washington, on being asked if he was certain that he had seen "Booth and Saunders drinking together as well as talking," replied, "Yes, sir, I did—I am sure of it. Saunders says he never saw him; but *Saunders tells a lie, because he did see him.* I saw him talking to him."

Henry Von Steinacher, a paroled rebel officer, testified that he was engineer officer on Edward Johnson's staff, and that he had met Booth inside the Confederate lines just after the battle of Gettysburg and in the Shenandoah valley at the camp of the Second Virginia Regiment. The following, though published in our "Latest News" columns yesterday, we re-publish on account of its importance:

Q. Do you or do you not know whether there was a secret meeting of rebel officers on that occasion? A. That evening there was a secret meeting, where I was not admitted.

Q. Did they state to you the purpose of that meeting, and what conclusion they reached? A. Some officer afterwards, who was about the meeting, stated to me what was the purpose of it.

Q. Was Booth in that meeting? A. I believe so; they were all in together.

Q. What did he state to you was the determination and purpose of that meeting? A. The purpose of the meeting was, as I was informed afterwards, to *send certain officers on detached service to Canada and the borders*, and to deliver prisoners, *to lay Northern cities in ashes, and finally, to get after the members of the Cabinet and kill the President*; that was the main purpose; I heard that more than a thousand times, but never so much so at the time when I was informed it was the purpose of the meeting; I always considered it common braggadocio before.

Q. What was the name of the officer who gave you this account of the proceedings of the meeting? A. Lieutenant Cockerell.

Q. To what portion of the service did he belong, do you know? A. To the Second Virginia regiment, I believe, and *the same Company that Captain Beall belonged to*—the Captain who was executed at Governor's Island.

Q. Was anything said as to what part Captain Beall—the one afterwards executed—was to play in those movements at the North? A. *Cockerell told me Beall was on detached service* and we *would hear from him.*

The following is from the same witness:

Q. Did you know of any other secret association or meeting, having similar objects, at any time in the service with which you have been connected? A. I heard of the existence of secret orders for certain purposes to assist the confederacy; I heard one name very frequently called, the name of one Order, the "Golden Circle," and several times I heard the name of the "Sons of Liberty."

Q. Whenever and wherever spoken of, do I understand you to say that this sentiment of the necessity of the assassination of the President of the United States was generally accepted to in the service? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The "detached service" of which you speak, on which these parties were to be sent, you say related to Canada and the destruction of the Northern cities along the Canada frontier? A. It was outside of the Confederate lines—either here or in the Northern cities or in Canada.

Q. Did you understand that the "detached service" was to be performed in that direction along the Canada frontier and in our Northern cities? A. This "detached service" was a nickname in the Confederate army for such purposes.

Q. It means that sort of warfare? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You spoke of laying the Northern cities in ashes; did you understand that that was the mode in which this warfare was to be conducted, by firing the cities? A. Yes, sir; by firing the cities down and causing the people dissatisfied with the war, and by that means to bring forward a revolution amongst the people in the North; that was the purpose.

No cross-examination.

Mrs. Mary Hudspeth of Harlem, New York, testified that she found letters in a street car which alluded to the then contemplated assassination and the choice of an assassin, and concluded with the declaration that "Sanders is doing us no good in Canada."—The man who dropped these letters were false whiskers, and he identified as Booth from his general appearance and from the fact that Dr. Mudd described Booth as wearing false whiskers when he came to have his leg set, on the night of the assassination.

One of these letters is addressed "Dearest Husband." It is merely filled with complaints of "Leonea's neglect. The other is very important, and is as follows:

DEAR LOUIS—The time has at last come that we have all so wished for, and upon you everything depends. As it was decided before you left, we were to cast lots. Accordingly we did so, and *you are to be the Charlotte Corday of the nineteenth century.* Think you remember the fearful, solemn vow that was taken by us you will feel there is no drawback—Abe must die, and now. You can choose your weapons. The cup, the knife, the bullet. The cup fell to me once, and might again. Johnson, who will give this, has been like an enraged demon since the meeting, because it has not fallen upon him to rid the world of the monster. He says the blood of his gray haired father and his noble brother call upon him for revenge, and revenge he will have. If he cannot wreak it upon the fountain head he will upon some of the blood thirsty generals. But'er would suit him. As our plans were all concocted and well arranged we separated, and as I am writing—on my way to Detroit—I will only say that all rests upon you. You know where to find your friends. Your disguises are so perfect and complete that without one knew your face no police telegraphic despatch, would catch you. The English gentleman, Harcourt, must not act hastily. Remember, he has 30 days. Strike for your home, strike for your country; bide your time, but strike sure. Get introduced, congratulate him, listen to his stories; not many more will the brute tell to earthly friends. Do anything but fail, and meet us at the appointed place within the fortnight. Enclose this note together with one of poor Leonea. I will give the reason for this when we meet. Return by Johnson. I wish I could go to you, but duty calls me to the West; you will probably hear from me in Washington. *Saunders is doing us no good in Canada.*

Believe me, your brother in love,

CHARLES SELBY.

The address of "Louis" was probably used to guard against such a chance as did happen in the loss of the letter. The letter from "Leonea" is dated St. Louis, Oct. 21st, 1863.

General Grant was also before the court. His testimony was mainly relative to the extent of the authority of the commandant of the Military Department of Washington. The following regarding Jacob Thompson is interesting:

By the Judge Advocate—Q. Will you state whether you are acquainted with Jacob Thompson, formerly Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan's administration? A. I met him once; that was when the army was lying opposite Vicksburg, at what is called Milliken's Bend and Young's Point. A little boat was discovered coming up on the opposite shore, apparently surreptitiously, trying to avoid detection, and a little tug was sent out from the navy to pick it up; when they got to it they found a little white flag sticking out of the stern of the rowboat, and Jacob Thompson in it; they brought him to Admiral Porter's flagship; and I was sent for and met him; I do not recollect now the preliminary business he had; there seemed to be nothing important at all in the visit, but he pretended to be under a flag of truce, and, therefore, he had to be allowed to go back again.

Q. When was that? A. I cannot say whether it was in January or February, 1863; it was the first time I ever saw him, though.

Q. Did he profess to be, and seem to be, in the military service of the rebels? A. He said he had been offered a commission—anything that he wanted; but knowing that he was not a military man, he preferred having something more like a civil appointment, and he had taken the place of an inspector general in the rebel service.

Q. Did he then hold that position? A. That was what he said; that he was an inspector general, or assistant inspector general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, I think he said.

Samuel P. Jones, a blindman from Richmond, testified that he had often heard Confederate officers talk on the subject of the assassination and that they were "desperately anxious that any such thing as this should be accomplished." The following is particularly pertinent:—

Q. Will you state any particular occasion? A. In a general way I have heard sums offered to be paid with a Confederate sum, for any person or persons to go North and assassinate the President.

Q. Do you remember any occasion when any such offers were made, or any amount named, and by what kind of officers? A. At this moment I cannot tell you the particular names of shoulder straps, &c.

Q. Do you remember any occasion—some dinner occasion? A. I can tell you this. I heard a citizen remark once that he would give from his private purse $10,000 *in addition to the Confederate amount to have the President assassinated*—to bring him to Richmond, dead or alive, for proof.

Q. What was meant by that phrase "in addition to the Confederate amount?" A. I know nothing about that any more than the way they would express it. *I should judge, from drawing an inference, that there was an amount offered by the government*, in that trashy paper, to assassinate any officials who were hindering their cause, and even I have heard it down as low as a private or citizen.

Q. I understood you to say that it was a subject of general conversation among the rebel officers. A. It was. The rebel officers, as they would be sitting around their tent doors, would be conversing on such a subject a great deal. They would say they would like to see his head brought there, dead or alive, and they should think it could be done; and I have heard such things stated as that they had certain persons undertaking it.

Samuel K. Chester, an actor, testified that Booth told him in New York in "the latter part of December or early in January" that "he was in a *large conspiracy to capture the heads of the government, including the President, and take them to Richmond*;" I asked him if that was what he wished me to go in; he said it was; I told him I could not do it, that it was an impossibility; only to think of my family; he said he had two or three thousand dollars that he could leave them; I still said I could not do it; he urged it and talked with me for, I suppose, twenty minutes or half an hour, and I still refused; he then told me that, at least, I would not betray him, and said I dare not; he said he could implicate me in the affair any how; he said that the party were sworn together, and that if I attempted to betray them I would be hunted down through life, and talked some more about the affair; I cannot remember it now, but still urging me, saying I had better go in; I told him no, and bade him good night, and I went home."

Booth also told him that the plot was to be executed in Ford's Theatre. As to the preparations the evidence of this witness is as follows:

Q. What preparations did he say, if any, had been made towards the conspiracy? A. He told me that everything was in readiness; that it was sure to succeed, for there were parties on the other side ready to co-operate with them.

Q. Did you understand from him that the rebel government was sanctioning what he was doing?—A. He never told me that.

Q. What do you mean by parties on the other side? A. I imagined that they were on the other side; but he did not say who they were; I mean they were those people; he said on the other side.

Q. Did he mention the probable number of persons engaged in the conspiracy? A. He said there were from fifty to a hundred; he said that when he first mentioned the affair to me.

Booth sent Chester fifty dollars but he refunded to him in February, and Booth then told him "that he was very short of funds—so very short that *either himself or some of the party must go to Richmond to obtain means to carry out their designs*."

The plan to have kidnapped Mr. Lincoln seems to have been abandoned, as appears from the following elicited from this witness:

Q. I understood you to say he stated that the particular enterprise of capturing the President and heads of the government had been given up, and that in consequence he was selling off the horses he had bought for the purpose? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He did not state to you what mode of proceeding had been substituted for that, but simply that that one had been given up? A. He told me they had given up the affair.

The above is all of the important items of the suppressed testimony yet published.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 16TH.

The testimony elicited on the 16th was mainly regarding the assassination, and Booth's escape from the theatre. It seems that the passage way by which he escaped was usually obstructed but on the night of the murder everything seemed to be prepared. This was probably the work of Spangler, one of the stage carpenters. The witnesses were mostly employees of the theatre. Spangler, in reply to a request from Booth, to help him all he could, replied "oh yes;" from which it is inferred that he knew of the plot. He probably opened the door of the theatre for Booth to facilitate his escape. A boy called Jno. Peanut held Booth's horse while he went into the theatre Spangler having directed him to do so. Maddox and Spangler were probably Booth's agents in preparing matters in the theatre.

The evidence against O'Laughlin, the would be assassin of Secretary Stanton, shows on the night of the 13th of April, when Gen. Grant was at Stanton's house and being serenaded, he made two attempts to get in. At first he tried to get in on a pretence of seeing Gen. Grant, and on the second attempt did get in, stating that he was a lawyer of the City of Washington and had business with the Secretary. Mr. D. Stanton talked with him a few moments and then took him off.

Booth's card sent to Vice President Johnson was shown to Mr. Wm. A. Browning, his private Secretary, but no new points elicited.

Testimony as to the route pursued by Booth, and Harold was brought out. Dr. Mudd's share in the affair was brought up. It seems from the evidence of Lieut. Lovett, one of the officers, who pursued Booth, that the Doctor admitted that two strangers were at his house on Saturday morning after the assassination. The Lieut. says, at first he did not seem to care about giving us any satisfaction; then he went on and stated that on Saturday morning, at daybreak, two strangers came to his place; one came to his door and the other sat on his horse; that he went down and opened the door, when the other man got off his horse and came into the house; that one of them had a broken leg, and that he had set the leg; I asked him who the man was, he said he did not know; he was a stranger to him; he stated they were both strangers; I asked him what kind of a looking man the other was; he said he was a young man, about seventeen or eighteen years old.

Q. How long did he say they remained there? A. He said they remained a short time; this was the first conversation I had with him.

Q. You stated that Dr. Mudd said they were there a short time; do you mean they went away in the course of the morning? A. That is what I understood then.

Q. Did he continue until the last to make the same representations that these men were entire strangers to him? A. Yes, sir; that he knew nothing of them, he said one of them called for a razor, strap and water, to shave his mustache off; I asked him if he had any other beard: he replied, "Yes; a long pair of whiskers."

Q. Did he state that Booth had left there that morning on horseback. A. He said one of them went away on crutches, and that he showed them a way across the swamp.

Q. Will you state whether you had a subsequent interview with Mr. Mudd? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long after the first one? A. At the first interview I had my mind was made up to arrest him when the proper time came; the second interview occurred on Friday, the 21st; I went there for the purpose of arresting him.

Q. State what he then said in regard to these men. A. When he found that we were going to search the house he said something to his wife, and then brought down a boot and showed it to me; he said he had to cut it in order to set the man's leg; I turned the boot down and saw some writing on the inside—"J. Wilkes." I called his attention to it; he said he had not taken notice of that before. (A large cavalry boot, cut down the leg, was brought in, passed around, and examined by the members of the court. On the inside, near the top of the leg, under the name of the maker, were the words "J. Wilkes" written plainly in ink.)

Dr. Mudd's statement that he did not know Booth have been refuted by evidence that he was seen in conversation with him in Washington before the assassination, and he afterwards admitted to the guard that he had been introduced to him but "did not know him plainly in the moonlight."

Dr. Mudd also attempted to throw the pursuers off the track by misstatements as to the route they took from his house.

It is but a fair and natural deduction from the evidence that Dr. Mudd was advised of the plot before its execution and there is no doubt but what Booth's stopping at his house on his escape was pre-arranged.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 17TH.

The particulars of the pursuit and capture of Booth and Harold were taken up again. The detective and military officers were all examined. Dr. Mudd's complicity was fully established. Wm. P. Jett, a rebel soldier, swore that he had been on duty as a Confederate commissary agent in Maryland, and that Booth and Harold passed him on their route.—The following we extract from the cross-examination:

Q. Harold wanted you to aid him in going further South? A. Yes; but we had no facilities to aid him.

Q. Did he seem disappointed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Booth present when you were talking with Harold about their being the assassinators of the President? A. No; not when he first told me; he and Bainbridge came up after.

Q. Did he seem to be a good deal agitated? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did Booth say? A. He said he did not intend telling that.

Q. But Harold did tell? Q. Yes; he had told before Booth came up.

Q. Can you recollect whether he said that he had killed the President? A. He said, "We are the assassinators of the President;" then a few minutes after he said, "Yonder comes the man, J. Wilkes Booth, who killed the President."

Jett finally did show our troops the way to Garrett's farm where Booth was killed. As regards the death of Booth, the following is the story of Serg't "Boston" Corbett, the man who shot him:

Q. You may state what part you took in the pursuit, capture and killing of Booth, beginning the narrative at the point where you arrived at the house. A. When I arrived at the house my superior officer, Lieutenant Docherty, told me that Booth was there and directed me to deploy men to the right and left round the building, and see that no one escaped; by this time inquiries had been made at the house, and it was ascertained that Booth was not in the house, but in the barn; the greater part of the guard were withdrawn from the house and placed around the barn, and orders were given to allow no one to escape; we had been previously cautioned to see that our arms were in readiness for use; after being ordered to surrender, and told that the barn would be fired if they did not, we remained there some minutes. Booth inquired who we took him for; he said his leg was broken, and what did we want with him; he was told that it made no difference who we were, that we knew who they were and that they must surrender themselves as prisoners; he wanted to know where they would be taken if they gave themselves up; no reply was given; the parley lasted much longer than the time first stated, probably, I should think fully half an hour, more or less; in the course of that time many words passed, and Booth positively declared he would not surrender; at one time he said, "Well, my boys, you may get a stretcher for me;" at another time he said, "Well, Captain, make quick work—shoot me through the heart," or words to that effect; so that I knew he was perfectly desperate and would not surrender; after a while I heard whispering there; Booth had previously declared there was no other person in there; the other person, who proved to be Harold, seemed to be trying to persuade Booth to surrender; we could not hear the words; after a while Booth sung out, "Captain, there is a man in here who wants to surrender; words followed, but I could not hear what they were; Booth said, "Oh, go out and save your life;" he then called out, "I declare before my Maker this man is innocent of any crime whatever," or words to that effect; further, words followed, in which Harold seemed to tell Booth that he would not surrender, he was told to take his arms and come out; Harold declared he had no arms; Booth also declared that this other man was unarmed; that the arms belonged to him; immediately after this, Harold having been taken out without arms, detective Lieut. Col. Conger came over to the side where I was and directed the barn to be fired, I had been previously standing before a crack in the boards large enough to put in your hand: I knew that Booth could see us, and could have picked us off, and he in fact, once made the remark. "I could have picked three or four of your men off, just draw your men off fifty yards and I will come out," he used such words many times: when the fire was lighted (which was almost immediately after Harold had been taken out of the barn), I could see him distinctly in about the middle of the barn; he started, at first towards the door, and I had a full front dress view of him; I could have shot him much easier than at the time I did, but, as long as he made no demonstration I did not shoot him; I kept my eye on him steadily; he turned toward the other side; he brought his piece up to an aim, and I supposed he was going to fight his way out, I thought the time had come, and I took steady aim upon him and shot him, the ball entered his head a little back of the ear and came out a little higher on the other side of the head; he lived I think until about seven o'clock that morning, perhaps two or three hours after he was shot; I did not hear him speak after he was shot, except to cry out when he was shot; others stated that he did utter words after that, but I did not hear any after I shot him.

Q. State whether you recognize the prisoner as the man you took out of the barn? A. Yes, that is the man.

Q. Did you know Booth before? A. No; but I was perfectly satisfied from the first, when Booth said his leg was broken, and also from his desperate replies, that he would not be taken alive, that he was the man; I knew that no other man would act in such a way.

In his cross examination the following was brought forth:

Q. You say that you judged from the conversation between Booth and Harold in the barn that Harold was anxious to surrender? A. I rather thought so.

Q. But that after Booth refused to surrender Harold seemed to speak as if he desired to stay with him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it was after that, that Booth made his declaration? A. Yes, he declared before his Maker that the man with him was innocent of any crime. I also wish to state, with the permission of the Court, as improper motives have been attributed to me, that I offered twice to Lieut. Col. Conger and Lieut. Baker to go into the barn and take them men, telling them that I had rather go in than stand there before the crack exposed to his fire; I thought it was less dangerous, for while I could not see them they could see me. I did not draw the ball from fear, but because I was under the impression at the time that he had started to the door to fight his way through, and that I thought he would do harm to my ill if I did not.

Atzerotts attempt on the life of the Vice President is referred to in the evidence of Fletcher, foreman of Naylor's livery stable, in Washington. Atzerott took a horse from the stable that night, and in leaving remarked to the witness that "if anything happened to-night he would hear a forneau."

It was shown by the testimony of John Greenawalt that Booth and Atzerott were very intimate.—The following is from Greenawalt's testimony:—

Q. Did you at any time hear the prisoner Atzerott speak of expecting to have plenty of gold soon? If so, state what you heard? A. He and some other young man whom he met came into my house; he had been drinking, and said, "Greenawalt, I am pretty near broke, though I have friends enough to give as much money as will keep me all my life; I am going away one of these days, but will return with as much gold as will keep me all my life."

Before the assassination, Atzerott left Greenawalt's house but returned again on the 15th of April when he asked for a room again. He had another man with him who left on the train next morning. In the cross examination the witness stated that he did not remember having made or having heard any remark preliminary to that of Atzerott's with respect to his expectation of having enough gold and silver to keep him all his life; the man Thomas who came to the hotel on the morning of the 15th with Atzerott did not seem to be intimate with the prisoner, though he judged them to be acquaintances; Atzerott did not refuse to put his name on the register, nor did he say he would not like to, do it; he did not seem sleepy or in liquor. The witness having been asked if he could identify the man Thomas from among the prisoners at the bar, pointed out the prisoner Spangler as having some resemblance to that person.—Thomas, however, had a moustache, which the prisoner had not, and his hair was longer and his complexion darker. The witness stated that he did not see Atzerott and his companion enter the house, and, therefore, could not tell whether they entered together.

Hezekiah Metts, of Montgomery Co. Md., in answer to a question whether he had ever met Atzerott before, replied: "I recognized the prisoner at the bar; on the Sunday after the death of Mr. Lincoln, he was at my house and ate his dinner there; he was just from Washington, and was inquiring about the news. Some conversation took place about General Grant having been shot, and we understood that he had been shot on the cars; he then said that if the man who was to have followed him had followed him it would have been so; I so understood him.

No further evidence of importance was brought out. The court adjourned until 10 o'clock on the 18th inst.

GEN. JOHNSTON PARTING WITH HIS ARMY

A Greensboro' letter in the New York *Herald* dated 4th inst., says:

This morning General Joseph E. Johnston broke up his headquarters near this place, bade farewell to the members of his staff, except his personal aide, and proceeded to Charlotte. The scene was an affecting one, and all who witnessed it regarded it in that light. In the midst of a woods, at a distance of two miles from Greensboro', were a few tents, some wagons and a number of horses. No longer the headquarters' guard paced to and fro. There was no bustle and no excitement; no hasty utterances and no startling exclamations; none of the liveliness pertaining to active field service. The countenances and actions of both officers and orderlies bespoke an occupation gone. Soon after sunrise the General and staff rose and partook of a frugal meal. A camp chest served them as a table, and the ground was used in lieu of chairs. The dishes were not of china, nor were the spoons and forks used of silver, but both were of the most inexpensive kind. The meal over, their appetites appeased, orders were given and received, the tents struck, personal property packed, the wagons loaded, and everything got in readiness to be moved. This accomplished, the General gathered his staff around him, and made a few remarks. He thanked them for their services, the aid they had rendered him, and hoped the future would be brighter than the present or the past. Few as the words and actions were, they embraced the parting scene. By noon the wagons moved, and the General and those of his staff who proposed to journey his way, placed their horses and baggage on the cars and left for Charlotte, and as they did so the headquarters of the rebel Army of the Tennessee ceased to have an existence—commencing its journey to history and posterity.

General Johnston in manner is dignified and affable; in conversation, easy and agreeable, and in personal appearance, attractive. His ability as a soldier and a scholar is eminent.

HOW THE BLACKS BEHAVE IN RICHMOND.—The *Whig*, speaking of the behavior of the freedmen in Richmond, says:

The transformation of the negro from the condition of a slave to that of a freedman, has not, as far as we can see, broken the bonds of society, or upset anything. The social world wags as usual, if the political is a little changed and in commotion. The freed negro does not presume on any extra, newly-acquired importance; does not take his former master or mistress by the throat, and demand back pay *for a life spent in servitude*. Nothing of the sort has occurred, nor is expected to occur. The negroes—those who have chosen to leave the domicils of their former owners—have gone about their own business, while those who prefer to remain are receiving the pay of hired servants. They will not be allowed to eat the bread of idleness. Freedom, though a great thing, does not constitute a negro a white man, after all.

On the afternoon of the 11th inst., as the westward mail train, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was approaching Greenspring Run, the engine exploded, killing the engineer and firemen

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—A guerrilla, supposed to be Quantrell, of the Lawrence massacre notoriety, was wounded by Terrell's scouts, near Taylorsville, on Wednesday, and lodged in the military prison to-day.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI RALEIGH, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1865. NO. 163

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1865.

For Fourth Page for Latest News.

A Gross Libel on the Poor White People of North Carolina.

The large slave and land owners of North Carolina have not only prevented the development of the immense natural resources of the State, but they have ever been the taunters and oppressors of what the insolent aristocracy are pleased to term the "poor whites."

We copy the following from the Lexington, N. C. correspondence of the New York *Herald*:

"Upon here, the correspondent is of course expected to know everybody's business, with a view to having it spread on his own. Acting on this principle, I have been visiting the neighbors, until at last all the old women and the young ones, the great men and the others who are not so great, know that there is a live Yankee correspondent in the place. Among those whom I visited by invitation was Dr. J. L. Dusenbury, a learned physician, and a man who never paid any attention to politics, but who seems to have been all over the State, and to know more of the people's sentiments and interests than any other gentleman with whom I have had the pleasure of an acquaintance. The doctor and I had a "pow wow," and the result of that "pow-wow" was that he said:—

"Before the war about three-fifths of the total population of the State of North Carolina were land owners. About twenty-five per cent of said proprietors of the white race owned land and slaves. The vast number who did not own anything was originated simply from the fact of their antipathy to work, either with the mind or with the body. You notice that the negroes drink better than the white people. Well, sir, those damned niggers get their clothes by stealing from the white people. I never could make anything. If I raised a good crop, the niggers stole the half of it."

"What did they do with it?" I inquired.

"Do with it?" he said. "Why, sir, they sold it to the poor whites for almost little or nothing. That is how these poor whites have been living—buying stolen property from the slaves. Every landowner in the State of North Carolina is willing to be a good citizen provided he can enjoy the full benefit of his land. He has nothing else left him now but his land. His niggers are gone, and he certainly has no money. After the slavery question is settled the great agricultural question will come face to face with the industrial and manufacturing interests of the North and Northwest. There there will be a conflict. I don't think there will be a war though. There is no white labor here that can be relied upon, and we must supply ourselves with labor from the North. I want some of that labor, and I am going North to get it. Many will follow my example, and will go as I do."

* * * * * * *

The slave labor will not be reliable. The poor whites of the South are idlers, and many of them are vicious. These will not be employed by property owners—that is, if they can get any better. There will be an immediate demand for Northern labor. If we cannot get that sort of labor every man will be willing to sell his land for half whatever he can get for it. No man will employ his own slaves, because, when he owned them, he could not get them to work except by compelling them to do so. We must have Northern labor here, and I and others are going on to get it. I want some industrious Germans."

Dr. Dusenbery may be, and we have no doubt is, a very worthy gentleman, but a more gratuitous and outrageous insult was never offered any people than this unfounded and false charge against the "poor white people" of North Carolina. The fact is, we suspect that the Doctor is a secessionist, a man who thought more of his own negroes than he did of the "poor white people," and one who wanted a "strong government" that he might enslave these "poor white people" he disdains so much, and perpetuate the bondage of the negro. But the treasonable designs of treasonable plotters to establish a monarchy for the benefit of the brainless aristocracy and the corrupt slavocracy of the South has failed, and now not being willing that those whom they have failed to enslave should work their lands and assist in developing the resources of the country, they are going North to get some "industrious Germans." What infamous falsehood, what an insult to the industrious, virtuous "poor white people" of North Carolina!

Suppose some of the "poor white people" of the State are ignorant, indolent and depraved—what made them so? Whose fault is it that they have not got small farms and houses of their own? Who has kept them in ignorance and indolence? The debauched, pampered, licentious, selfish oligarchs—those men who never earned a dollar, but who have inherited their land and negroes along with the family plate and family records, and who have amalgamated with and prostituted their own slaves until it is difficult to discriminate between those of their children who visit on the table and those who eat at it. They have kept the negroes in ignorance by their statutes, and they have kept the "poor whites" poor by their infamous exactions. But thanks to the patriotism and sagacity of the immortal Lincoln and the prowess of the National forces, the shackles of the bondsman has been loosened, the great incubus to the development of our resources has been removed, the "poor whites" has been divested by the substitution of free for slave labor, and under God the free men whom this learned Doctor says are "idlers," and many of them vicious," the mechanics and workingmen of North Carolina, will one only soon earn their share of the land, but they will furnish, even in this generation, the brain to control the affairs of State. Now, that these indolent slaveholders no longer have the negroes to cultivate their lands, the soil itself will soon pass into other hands, for as a general thing neither they or their children will be disposed to work; and in order to keep up a semblance of their former grandeur, that wealth and pompous living which the superior energy and the sweat of the slave's brow could alone supply, small farms [illegible] the place of large plantations. By the simple principle of gradual absorption the soil and wealth of the country will pass into the hands of those "poor whites" that the slaveocracy affect so much to despise. Slavery has been the great curse of this Eden of the South, and "if the poor white people" of these States can be assured that they shall have again the Constitution and Union of their fathers, with the abolition of slavery, as a reward for all their trials and sufferings, they will be more than compensated for every dollar, every drop of blood and every tear the revolution has cost them.

The Doctor says—as reports the correspondent—that "the poor whites of the South are idlers, and many of them vicious." If this applies to a portion of our population, and of course it does, we have the slaveholders to blame for it, and no one else; for it has not only been the custom of the privileged oligarchs themselves to sneer at and ridicule the poor for their poverty, but many of them have even taught their negroes to treat these "poor white people" as inferiors; and hence the trained servants of the lordly mansion are heard to speak of, to, or about respectable white people, as "poor white trash." Must have labor: the poor whites won't work? Terrible! But *Messieurs*, of the aristocratic persuasion, why not learn to work yourselves—you will have to, some to it, you and your children, or take the place of those "poor whites" whom you declare "idlers," and many of whom you say are "vicious." Your principal locomotive was the lash of your slaves, and as they are now free we see no resource but for you to live by honest toil, as other people do, or starve. You cannot play the game of "poor relation" and quarter on rich kin, for unfortunately you are all in the same box. Cease your repinings, then, and go to work, as sensible people ought to do, and the world will extend a friendly hand, lend, strength and support you in your changed condition; but if you play the fool, and attempt to keep up your affected superiority over people who have as good blood and as much brains as you have, you will fall by the way and the surging, rushing, impetuous mass in the current of progress and advancement will trample you under foot and destroy you.

Though we have never spent a dollar that came from the unrequited toil of the slave, we really and sincerely sympathize with their late owners in their changed condition; but as their friend and sympathizer we tell them that this twaddle about "poor white people" is no longer current and will not be submitted to; and that the sooner they realize their changed condition and go to work to support themselves, the better.

"The poor whites of the South are idlers, and many of them are vicious." Such, says this correspondent, is the language of a large slaveholder and landowner in Davidson county. How do the "poor whites" of that gallant county like it? Are they "idlers?"—are they "vicious?" We deny it. The non-slaveholders of Davidson, and of every other section of the State, are as industrious, intelligent, virtuous and respectable as the slaveocracy—aye, more so. But the baronial estates reared by slave labor are crumbling before the advance of free labor, and some of the former owners of the "chattels," attributing all their misfortunes to the poor negro, and the "poor white people," are very bitter against them; and of course it is not to be wondered at that such should desire to import a few "industrious Germans." And the "industrious Germans" will come into this country, but not to labor as slaves for the former owners of the negroes, but they will become owners of land themselves, and in a few years the face of the country will be dotted by their neat cottages, and the State will be enriched by the products of their labor. One great good to be accomplished by the abolition of slavery is the fact that the land will pass from the hands of the few to the many, and our productions will be largely increased and our general prosperity largely enhanced by their presence. We invite "industrious Germans" and energetic Yankees to come among and settle with us: we have the finest land that ever entranced the eye of mortals, and we shall gladly welcome the "industrious" from all lands to share it with us; but at the same time we want them to come as freemen to work for themselves, and not as slaves to keep alive an offensive, obnoxious, demoralising aristocracy.

Some of the former owners of slaves express great fears that the freedmen will not labor, because their flesh and blood is no longer "property," and they can no longer be bought and sold in the shambles. This is a great mistake, and all classes of our people will soon realise it. These people will not only labor, they will not only be more energetic and industrious than they were as slaves, but they will be as reliable as the Germans, and much more so than they were as slaves. We find that the more intelligent of the blacks are already at work, or seeking places where they can be employed; and as soon as they are made fully to realise that they have nothing to depend on but their own energies and industry, they will perform much more than ever, labor will be cheaper, and the owners of land can produce more and make more money than ever before. Such is the experience of every country that has tried free and slave labor, and this will not be an exception to the rule.

But the Doctor not only charges "the poor whites" with being idle and vicious, but says they get the negroes to steal for them. We would like to know if he means this to apply to any considerable portion of the people of Davidson county. We had formed quite a different estimate of even the "poor whites" of that county, and in their name and for them we deny the truth of the charge.

The poor whites won't work, indeed! Whose arm has led the people and the army of the South during the four years' rebellion? All the "poor whites" have been conscripted and sent to the army, while the sons of the wealthy slaveholders have kept out, generally by bribery and corruption, and spent their time in loafing around in idleness and vice—while the "poor white" old men, boys and women of the whole State have labored on their little farms, and made no only enough to subsist themselves but some to spare for the use of the army and for their loved ones in the trenches. How often have we seen these "poor white" women bringing in their tithes for a government that had torn their husbands, fathers, and sons from them to be butchered in a war that they had no hand in making. And this very day there are tens of thousands of poor white men and women working on the farms in North Carolina—men and women who never owned slaves, but who have been raised to work and are not too proud to do it—and these are the people that are held up to the world as "idlers" and as "vicious." Enough, however, for the present; we will resume the subject hereafter. Being from and of the "poor white people" of North Carolina, we shall defend them from all such false charges as the above.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in putting down the rebellion and crushing the institution of slavery, has accomplished more to elevate the "poor white people" of the Southern States than has been done since the close of the first revolution; and they and their children owe his memory a debt of gratitude that can never be paid. For freeing the slave alone, his memory should be dear to every non-slaveholder of the South as that of WASHINGTON; and our children's children, in future ages, will make pilgrimages to the tomb of the martyred patriot, as their sires before them did to the sacred Mecca of Mount Vernon. A few years will abundantly demonstrate the fact, that ABRAHAM LINCOLN neither lived or died in vain.

We are Known at the North.

The Northern press and people are not ignorant of the status of leading Southern men. During the entire four years struggle from which we have just emerged the Northern masses have been fully posted as to the acts, feelings and sympathies of leading men and officials in the rebellious States, and no amount of white washing or hypocrisy will enable the partizans of Davis to deceive them.

Gov. Vance first made his bed, openly and publicly, with the Richmond junto in his Wilkesborough speech, delivered on the 22nd February, 1864. Before this speech was made we knew that the Governor was disposed to desert the peace men who voted for him in 1862, and go over bag and baggage to the support of Davis and his usurpation, and we warned him of the consequences. Prominent peace men, from different parts of the State, like ourself, were anxious to save the Governor, and joined us in pleading with him. But all to no purpose. He had been to Richmond, he had been closeted with Davis and Benjamin, and the glittering prize, the sceptre held by Davis, the succession to the throne of the Confederacy was promised him and the old Adam triumphed and he fell! As long as Vance was considered the leader of the peace men of North Carolina, the champion of Conservatism, we supported him, but when he turned his back upon those who had elected him and confided in him, and commanded the people who were assembling in their respective counties to express their devotion to the Constitution and Union of their fathers, to "desist," we abandoned and denounced him. Before leaving for Wilkesboro', where he made that famous and fatal speech, we had a long private interview with him, in which we advised him to take strong peace grounds; and then the press and people would rally around him. He promised to do so, but as soon as the speech was placed in our hands for publication we found that Davis, and his conspirators had succeeded in their attempts to ensnare him, and we denounced the speech in the same issue of our paper in which it first appeared; and from that day to this we have warred on what we conceived to be his fatal and ruinous policy. We believe that he wanted to do right, that his heart in the beginning was really with those who elected him and for peace, but his vanity and overweening ambition ruined him.—Had he have adhered to the peace men who voted for, and elected him we would have supported and defended him, but as soon as he became the partisan of Davis and an advocate for his ruinous war policy, we felt it to be our duty to hold him up to the people of the State and of the whole country in his true light; and we are glad to know that the people of the North, though they billed with us the election of Vance in 1862 as a Union triumph in North Carolina, now know who and what he is. And it is not only him that they know, but they know all of us who have been at all prominent or famous in connection with the rebellion, and any attempt to foist secessionists on the people in the way of reconstruction will meet with an unmerited resistance there as here.

Vance's ridiculous proclamation to the people of the State, issued from Greensboro' after the surrender of Johnston, struck us as the coolest piece of brazen impudence we had seen, and in such we denounced it; and we have the gratification of seeing that the leading Northern journals take the same view of it. They know Vance and his prominent partizans and supporters, at the North, and for their own sake as well as for the sake of peace and quiet among our people, they should remain quiet. Vance they say, if they shall satisfy the national authorities of their good intentions for the future, but hold office they cannot and shall not.

The following relative to our late Governor and his Greensboro' proclamation, is from the New York *Times*:

An Impudent Governor.—Vance, the late rebel Governor of North Carolina, and one of the most malignant rebel leaders of the South, has had the consummate impudence to issue a "Proclamation" to the people of North Carolina, setting himself forth as still in actual power as the Chief Executive of the State, and announcing his plans for her present and his purposes for the future. The audacious proconsular coolly declares: "that, under God, I will do all that may be in my power to assist the government of the State, to restore the civil authority on her borders, and to further the great ends of peace, domestic tranquility, and the general welfare of the people."

The proclamation is dated the 24th ult., several days after the final surrender of Johnston's army, and after the explicit rejection by the government of Sherman's first arrangement with Johnston, which permitted rebel Governors to continue in power. The document comes from Greensboro', to which place Vance precipitately fled on the advance of the Union army to the State Capital.

We would tell Mr. Vance that he does not know the time of day, that he does not comprehend the total collapse of the rebel Confederacy, that he does not understand that rebel rulers rule no more, that rebel Governors govern no longer, that the sword of the Union has settled their hash forever, and that the government and people have steadily determined that they shall never again exercise the power which they have used for the destruction of the nation.

The rebel Governor of Virginia has the manners to flee the State on our seizing its capital, as the rebel Governors of Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri had done before him; but, unlike these, after our armies have military possession of all North Carolina, and there is not a rebel soldier in the State, Vance pompously issues his proclamations as though nothing had taken place since 1860—as though nothing had taken place since the opening of last month. It will not do, Mr. Vance, as you have probably learnt ere this.

Since our armies have plowed North Carolina there has been abundant proof of what has all along been asserted by us, that there is a large and popular Unionist population in the State. It is these that will have the forming and control of its political future. These must carry on the work which has already been begun in many of the counties of pronouncing for unconditional loyalty, at the time they must call their conventions, reorganize their shattered fabric, elect their Governor and other functionaries, and prepare the State for the resumption of its constitutional rights and relations. In the meantime, order will be maintained by Gen. Schofield.

Goldsboro'.

A flying trip to Goldsboro' last Saturday revealed to us the condition of affairs there, and we are glad to be able to report satisfactorily.

Gen. Paine's Division of colored troops are on duty in the vicinity, guarding the railroads in the direction of Raleigh, Weldon, and Newbern. Lieut Col. Geo. Rogers, of the 4th Regiment U. S. C. T., is Provost Marshal, and is justly popular with the citizens at large. He paroles about one hundred rebel soldiers each day, from Johnston's and Lee's armies—men who went home from their commands before the surrenders. He has many applications to take the "Amnesty Oath," including not a few prominent civil officers of the late State government.

About three thousand rations have been issued at this post to persons certifying that they have no means of support. The authorities are generally of the opinion that the same impositions have been practiced there as in Raleigh. Much suffering is expected when the gratuitous issue of rations ceases; but the action of Gen. Schofield is sustained by reason of these impositions, and the fact that there are many who would be contented to remain paupers on the beneficence of the government, who, by his order, will now be driven to seek employment.

Although there is plenty of opportunity to rob gardens, &c., we heard of no pilfering by the garrison, and only two or three cases of difficulty between them and the citizens. A prominent citizen informed us that in these instances the citizens were generally to blame.

It is a fact worthy of record, that on the fourth anniversary of the passage of the act of secession by which it was attempted to take the State out of the Union, a Union meeting—the most successful of any yet reported in the State—was held at Goldsboro', the place where the first rebel flag was raised in North Carolina. The large majority of the inhabitants have been rabid secessionists, but are commencing to see the error of their ways.

Mr. J. B. Whitaker, one of the right stripe men, intends to commence the publication of a Union paper in Goldsboro, to be called the *New Era*. We wish him success. Newspapers are wanted all over the South; but the field for missionary exertion is particularly noticeable in Goldsboro'. A good many of the people there, as above intimated, have been secessionists, but are recovering, and through the influence of a good Administration sheet, their convalescence may be hastened. When once fully recovered from the disease, the patient is exempt from future attacks. Like the small-pox, these that it does not kill it marks and pits so that they are [illegible]

[illegible] Gen. Dana has left the city, and enjoyed the hospitality of his headquarters during our stay. The General commands the Second Brigade of Gen. Paine's Division, and besides being a good soldier and a popular commander, he is one of the most hospitable officers in the army. A "Dick Turpin" ride before breakfast Sunday morning, in company with him and his staff, will long be remembered by us.

The country between here and Goldsboro' presents unmistakable marks of army occupation; but in many instances the more energetic farmers have rebuilt their fences, and here and there a likely looking field of wheat or corn is to be seen. The season is very backward, however, and the crops generally will be light.

Union Meeting at Rolesville.

There is to be a Union meeting at Rolesville, Wake county, on Saturday next, the 27th inst., at which speeches will be made by a number of prominent Union men.

The Editor of the *Progress* has been invited to be present and hopes to be able to meet and mingle with the good Union men of the Rolesville district on that occasion.

We trust that our entire voting population, laying all past differences and prejudices aside, will come out and attend this meeting, and by their presence and co-operation assist in bringing about that harmony and fraternal feeling which must exist before we can have any lasting peace and enduring prosperity.

Under the management of the military authorities the poor of Richmond are enabled to procure an abundance of cheap bread. The *Whig* says that thousands and thousands of loaves have been given out at 8½ and 9 cents per loaf, which is the simple cost of the flour and baking added. This is another instance of Yankee "oppression."

COME AGAIN.—Tim Morris and Charley White, negro minstrel performers, who had rather a hard time with the Conscript enrolling officers about Richmond, have again turned up and are announced to appear in their old line of business.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Theodore Read, Asst. Adj't Gen. and Post Commander.

Lt Col Wm H Sanford, 115th N Y Vols, A A A General, and Asst Adjutant Gen.

Lt Col S M Zent, 13th Ind Vols, Pro Marshal.

Lt Wm K Norton, 4th N H Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.

Capt Chas F Wade, 5th Me Vols, A A Q M.

Capt Geo C Allen, A C S.

Surgeon Jno Knowlton, 169th N Y Vols, Chief Med Officer.

Capt E R Mosher, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.

Lieut Van Cortlandt, 115th N Y Volunteers, A D C.

OFFICERS OF 115TH REG'T N Y VOLUNTEERS.

N J Johnson, Lt Col Commanding.
Robt Smith, Major.
Nicolas De Graf, 1st Lieut, Adjutant.
McKenzie Mason, Quartermaster.

Lieut A C Slocum,	Commanding Co	A.
Lieut A Collier,	do	do B.
Lieut C L Clark,	do	do C.
Capt Wm H Sharp,	do	do D.
Capt R B Savage,	do	do G.
Lieut M McIntosh,	do	do I.
Lieut J M Hill,	do	do K.

OFFICERS OF 5TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding.
George B Dyer, Major.
Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.
Geo H. Hay, Qr Master.
Otis P Bird, As Surgeon.

Lieut Wm A Babcock,	Commanding Co	A.
Capt A T McKenney,	do	do B.
Geo W Record,	do	do C.
" Benj J. Hill,	do	do D.
" J C Beal,	do	do E.
Lieut W F Deering,	do	do F.
" E A Dotey,	do	do G.
" A B Chase,	do	do H.
Capt Geo S Gilbath,	do	do I.
Capt S S Mann,	do	do K.

OFFICERS 4TH N. H. VOLS.

Lt. Col. E W. Parker, Commanding.
" Geo W Hocking, A A Q M.
1st Lt Alfred Wayland, Acting Adjutant.
" Joseph Winfield, Commanding Co A.
" Leonard A Day, do do B.
Capt Lewis McD Horney, do do C.
1st Lt Edward H Prescott, do do D.
Capt Wm T Barker, do do E.
" Clinton D Chapman, do do F.
1st Lt Patrick Reardon, do do G.
1st Lt Edwin Whitford, do do H.
Capt Geo T Quimby, do do I.
" Benj Bartlett, do do K.

OFFICERS 12TH INF. VOLS.

A H Lawrence, Major, commanding.
A Ryan, Adjutant.
T Hill, Quartermaster.
R A Theobald, Asst Surgeon.
Silas Clark, Capt commanding co A.
Wm H Love, Capt commanding co B.
W S Kimball, 1st Lieut commanding co C.
E A Graham, Capt commanding co D.
W T Stapp, Capt commanding co E.
Samuel Forrest, 1st Lieut commanding co F.
Carr Gorey, 1st Lieut commanding co G.
A Gavin, Asst Commissary, commanding co H.
Joseph H Allen, Major.
John Knowlton, Surgeon.
C W Chester, Acting Adjt and Q M.
Lieut Ed Jacques, commanding co A.
Lieut J B Foot, commanding co B.
Capt J H Warren, commanding co C.
Lieut B McGuire, commanding co D.
Capt H Mulhall, comd'g co E.
Capt H B Smith, comd'g co F.
Lieut E Van Santvoord, comd'g co G.
Lieut C S Francisco, comd'g co H.
Capt J B Dana, comd'g co I.
Lieut J H Stralght, comd'g co K.

B. F. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

(D. G. Murray's old Stand.)

HAVING OBTAINED THE PROPER PERMIT TO sell the articles, enumerated below, we would respectfully ask consignments from Farmers and others who have such articles to dispose of.

Cotton Cloth, Cotton Yarns, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Syrup, Sugar, Rice, Meal, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Long Forage, Peas, Tallow, Tallow Candles, Soap, Fish, Lambs, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, and Vegetables of all kinds.

REFERENCES.

President and Superintendent Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
President and Superintendent North Carolina Railroad Company.
John Sloan, Greensboro', N C
L B Williams, Charlotte, N C
S Frankfort, Salisbury, N C
Tilghman & Cooke, Weldon, N C
E A Williams, President Exchange Bank, Clarksville, Virginia
E A Rawlins, Woodsworth, Virginia
RALEIGH, N C, May 18th, 1865. tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1865.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the PROGRESS in their several localities, and they will receive and transmit communications and advertisements of our patrons and friends:

Thomas G. Fox, Trenton, N. C.
T. S. Whitaker, Goldsboro', N. C.
T. S. Whitaker, Wilmington, N. C.
S. S. Partridge & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements have been made.

Where there are no agents parties can send it by mail. The paper sent until the subscription is paid.

OUR LOCAL COTEMPORARY.

PRICES.—The people have been so long accustomed to worthless money and high spanding prices that it is difficult, now they have good money, to get them to reduce their prices correspondingly. Fifty dollars for a bushel of corn meal sounded large; but meal was then really cheaper at fifty dollars than it now is at two.—Bacon and lard, too, were cheaper then at ten dollars a pound than they now are at forty cents.

And so of nearly everything else. But there seems to be an infatuation about big figures that our people cannot readily get over. They do not know how to appreciate good money. Laborers, especially, seem to have but little idea of the difference between Confederate and Federal money. They would work for from three to five dollars per day in Confederate money, and now they demand from one to one and a half dollars per day, which is at least thirty times as much as Confederate money was then worth.—But these things will all regulate themselves after a while, though we believe there are some persons who would try to depreciate gold itself if it was the only circulating medium.

It is sometimes said figures can't lie. Our notion is they are the biggest liars in the country, especially those made by the Davis dynasty.—Every figure they made lied, except those they sent to Europe in favor of themselves.

We do not expect prices to come down now to the old standard, but the value of money should have some controlling influence over them. A price and a half, or at most, two prices, compared with old rates, ought, we think, to satisfy the most exacting. But, as we said, a little time will regulate these things. Our people must become accustomed to good money, and then they will lose their present penchant for big figures.

FLOUR.—In the early part of last week flour sold here as high as nineteen dollars per barrel, but before Saturday night it sold at from ten to twelve. We are glad to see quite a quantity of flour, bacon and other provisions coming in from the country. The armies did not get all. Men who had nothing to sell—and we do not blame them—in Confederate times, now find that they can spare some. It was also said that there was not an old hen left in the country, yet we get eggs from somewhere, pretty good evidence that all the hens are not dead. Nice fresh butter is also brought in, which shows there are some cows left. Our people were plundered of a great deal, it is true, but many magnified their loses, and many more had their provisions so concealed that they were not found. The country's not wholly destitute.

OUR STREETS are considerably thronged by both soldiers and citizens, and among them all it is difficult to pick up a "local." Citizens congregate, male and female, white and black, about the Mayor's office for orders to draw rations, and then throng the Commissary department "framejerky move to dewyleve." Others are hunting horses and all seem to have some business. Thanks to the closing of the bar rooms there is little or no tippling, and consequently scenes are scarce, especially of the "sensation" order, such as broken heads, smashed noses, &c., but rowdyism is not to be tolerated.

GOING NORTH.—We learn that several of our merchants are going North soon. Some have already gone. Raleigh will soon be full of goods, wares and merchandise; but where the money is to come from to purchase them here is more than we can tell. However, silks, calicoes, ribbons, &c., will command money from somewhere, even if the old specie boxes have to disgorge. We believe that nearly all our stores are now occupied by suttlers and others, and new hats, new shoes, and new clothes have ceased to be a novelty.

UNION MEETINGS.—The Union spirit in North Carolina is fully aroused, or rather it is now free to exhibit itself. From the seaboard to the mountains Union meetings are being held almost daily, all breathing the spirit of devotion to the old flag and the old government. The Union ball is rolling, and he who stands before it will be ground to powder.

WONDER how a gentlemen would feel to go into the counting room of a printing office and ask for a paper, and one being handed him, coolly turn his back to the counter or leisurely seat himself in a chair, and peruse it from one end to the other, and then lay it back on the counter, wrinkled and saddled up, and walk off? We never knew a *gentleman* try it.

For an Ice Cool Glass of Soda Water go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d14tf

For a good Cigar go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d14tf

EDWARD BATES ON MR. LINCOLN.

The following tribute to Mr. Lincoln, from ex-Attorney General Bates, appears in the St. Louis papers:

ST. LOUIS, April 29th, 1865.

To O. D. Filley, Esq., and the other Gentlemen, his Associates:

GENTLEMEN.—When I received the letter with which you kindly honored me, I felt a strong inclination to comply with your request to deliver an oration upon the character and public services of Abraham Lincoln, at such time and place as might suit my convenience. But I could not be unmindful of the peculiar difficulties of the subject, especially to one who had been closely associated with President Lincoln for nearly the whole of his first term, and in the most trying time of our country's history. If you had desired to hear from me in regard only to the character of Mr. Lincoln, the task would have been easy, and to me a labor of love; for I think I know and appreciate that character, in its beautiful simplicity of truth and kindness, and in its strength and goodness. I have seen him for many years, on terms of the most intimate social courtesy. Our community of opinion upon political questions drew us more closely together, and produced a mutual feeling of respect and confidence, which has never been shaken. I could dwell with delight upon the beautiful traits of his character, both of heart and mind, for I can confidently declare that I have never associated with a more bland and amiable gentleman, and have never known a man of quicker perception or higher appreciation of truth and justice. I have known many men more learned in books than Mr. Lincoln, but not one whose mind could more readily perceive the truth of a fact or a principle, or more clearly state it in language or more certainly prove it by logical argument.

"But my friends you ask for an oration, not on his character only but also on his public services. How can that great subject be, justly and discriminatingly, compressed into the narrow space of an oration? I dare not undertake a task so arduous in itself, and so delicate in the hands of one of his own political family. His public services are interwoven with the fabric of our history for the last four years, an epoch abounding with the most startling facts, a period in which the events of ages are crowded into months.

"He was wise and good; and let it suffice that, by his wisdom and virtue, he has saved the nation.—He has quelled the most formidable insurrection that ever rose against a good Government and a free and happy people. Oh! that it had pleased God to spare his life, for the good of a suffering nation, until he could accomplish his glorious purpose, to rehabilitate the shattered Union, to restore to the people peace, order and law, and to give to the guilty and ruined States (still integral members of the nation) repose and safety, with the hope of returning prosperity and wealth.

"I pray you, my friends, excuse me. Aside from the reasons above assigned, the state of my health forbids my compliance. During the last half of winter, and all the spring, thus far, I am so afflicted in my throat and lungs that I dare not attempt to speak in public.

"With the greatest respect, I remain, gentlemen gratefully your friend.

EDWARD BATES."

RICHMOND PRICES.—At an auction sale in Richmond a few days ago the following prices were realized:

Keg butter, 27 cents; shoulder bacon, 26 cents; canvas hams, 22½ cents; molasses, 67½ cents per gallon; potatoes, $2 per bushel; oranges, $14 per box; salt, by sack, 6 cents per pound; adamantine candles, 32 cents; sugars, from 16½ to 17 cents; coffee, 35 to 40 cents; gunpowder tea, $2,25; young hyson, $1,25 to $1,50; black tea, 60 to 65 cents.

Buyers, says the *Whig*, were plentiful, and bidding spirited. There is a growing animation in the grocery market, with larger sales.

Barham's Hotel,

GOLDSBORO', N., C.,

South and Opposite the Court House Square.

BOARD CAN BE HAD BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

HIS LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE BUSINESS, and his purpose to use his best efforts to provide for the comfort of his guests, he feels assured will entitle him to public patronage. May 19-1m

$25 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN.

ON THE MORNING OF SUNDAY, THE 21ST inst., strayed or was stolen from the camp of the 117th N. Y. V., a bright bay pony, (mare) with a bright star in the forehead, black mane and tail.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the pony to the undersigned at the camp of the 117th N. Y. Vols.

E. C. SKINNER, Lt. & A. Adj't.

May 22-dtf

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Raleigh. Office at his residence. May 22 tf

WANTED.

A SMALL TENEMENT SUITABLE FOR A SMALL family. For particulars apply to A. H. PITMAN, at Andrews' old stand near the Central Depot. May 22-1w

ROOMS TO RENT.

EIGHT OR TEN GOOD SIZED AIRY ROOMS, unfurnished. A fireplace in each room. They are situated in a pleasant part of the Eastern ward of the City, and will be rented by the month, or for a longer period. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE. May 22-dlw

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL IS WANTed, for whose services good wages will be paid. A competent woman can find a good home by immediate application at the PROGRESS OFFICE. May 22-tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interest in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C. April 30

LOST.

A FULL HANDLE RIDING WHIP, PEARL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Provost Marshal's Office. May 13-tf

TO WILLIAM H. CARTER.

RALEIGH, N. C. May 19, 1865.

The war is over. Protection and amnesty is offered, and you can now return home in safety. Report to commandant of nearest military post, and you will no doubt be assisted in getting home. All well at home.

S. S. CARTER.

Gholson, P. O. N. C.

☞ New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers please copy or notice. (May 19-d2w)

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESURRECTED!

THE PROPRIETORS OF THAT LONG ESTABlished and popular Family Journal,

The Southern Field and Fireside,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the [illegible] will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper, published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is devoted entirely to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a Great Favorite with the Fireside, an Ornament for the Parlor, and an Indispensable Companion to the Housewife and Agriculturist!

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

TERMS:

Subscription one year, - - - $5.
" six months, - - - $3.

THE KEY-STONE,

OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed, and recommended to the Fraternity at large, by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography it will be equal to any similar publication in the United States.

TERMS:

Subscription one year, - - - $3.

Address,

WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

*** A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice.—Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. May 18-tf

HOUGH & CO.,

(LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,)

CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY
& FURNITURE,

Have just received, per Steamer ELLEN S. TERRY, a well selected Stock of

SUGARS, MOLASSES,
TOBACCOES & SNUFF,
SALT, TEA, COFFEE,
HAMS, BACON,
CROCKERY, PAILS,
BROOMS, WOODEN WARE,
FLOUR, CRACKERS,
CAKES, BASKETS,
FURNITURE of every description,
LOOKING GLASSES, PAINTS,
AND OIL, KEROSENE OIL,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Canned Meats,
Fruits and
Vegetables,

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS

AND A FINE SELECTED STOCK OF

Yankee Notions.

We have established ourselves permanently in business, in this city, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants of North Carolina, assuring them that in price and quality we can satisfy the most particular.

HOUGH & CO.,
May 20-1w New Berne, N. C.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

The Great Invention of the Age in

Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. L. & J. D. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

C. M. FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS RE-OPENED AT HIS OLD STAND AND would respectfully inform his former patrons, and the public generally, that he still has on hand a limited stock of

Citizens' Goods.

He expects in a few weeks to receive a rich and varied assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and will be happy to supply his old customers upon liberal terms.

Orders from a distance will be filled with dispatch and entire satisfaction guaranteed. May 20-tf

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH EGGS AND Butter, at the Store on the corner of Hargett and Fayetteville street, formerly McKimmon's. May 10-tf

AGREEMENT

In Relation to the Introduction of Goods and Supplies.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 6TH SECTION OF THE Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, it is hereby agreed that goods, wares and merchandise, not contraband of war, may be taken to all military posts now or hereafter occupied by the national forces of the United States in the State of North Carolina, to such monthly amounts as will be sufficient to give all loyal persons authority to sell such monthly amounts as they shall desire authority to sell at the respective posts.

Goods, wares and merchandise may be taken to other places than military posts to be disposed of as above; provided, the Commanding General of the Department, and the Supervising Special Agent agree to the same.

All parties who commence business after the publication of this agreement, must file an oath of loyalty with the Supervising Special Agent.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Maj.-Gen'l Commanding.
D. HEATON,
Sup'g Sp'l Agent, Treas. Department.

Notice in Relation to the Appointment of Purchasing Agent.

All parties interested are hereby notified that PETER LAWSON, Esq., has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as United States Purchasing Agent, in the port of Beaufort, North Carolina.

He will at once open an Office for the purchase and reception of Products at Beaufort, and will extend his operations to such localities in the interior of the State as may be practicable.

Another Purchasing Agent will be announced for Wilmington.

The following are points of interest to all those who have recently been brought within the Federal Military lines, and who have products on hand for sale or exportation.

First—That the Act of Congress of the second of July last, specially prohibits the purchasing of Products by private parties on their own account. The only persons who are now authorized to purchase, are duly appointed Purchasing Agents. Private parties who are now engaged, without authority, in purchasing and storing Products, with a view of holding on to the same until some future time, will understand that all such Products are liable to seizure and confiscation. To avoid difficulty, the party now holding such products so purchased, had better report the same at once to the Purchasing Agent.

Second—All parties bringing in Products, such as Cotton, Tobacco and Naval Stores to the Purchasing Agent, can so agree, according to regulations, with said Agent as to result in leaving one-fourth, in kind, with the Agent as the property of the Government, upon the understanding that the owner of the products will have the right to export to the Eastern Markets the remaining three-fourths. The process by which this can be done will be more fully understood by reference to the recent Amended Treasury Regulations, dated at Washington, April 25th, 1865.

Third—Parties who resided within our military lines, and produce Cotton and other products previous to the advance into this State of the armies of Generals Sherman and Schofield are permitted to ship the whole of their productions as heretofore.

Fourth—All abandoned and captured products according to regulations, go to the Supervising Special Agent. Any private party having abandoned products under his control, and who attempts to ship or sell the same, will not only subject the property to seizure, but make himself liable to prosecution for the offence.

The regulations which have been established, requiring one fourth of the productions as above stated, as a condition precedent for the shipment and sale of the other three-fourths, has been done as a necessary revenue measure. All parties who have recently had the benefits and protection of the Federal Government, extended over them can raise no substantial objection to the payment of such a tax by the delivery of products in kind.

The Purchasing Agent, Mr. Lawson, will be found much of his time at the office of the undersigned, in Newbern.

D. HEATON,
Sup'g Sp'l Ag't Treas. Dep't.

Office U. S. Purchasing Agent,
BEAUFORT, N. C., May 5, 1865.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as U. S. Purchasing Agent for the products of North Carolina, would request all persons having permits previous to this date, to call at his office located in Newbern, in the same building with D. Heaton, Esq., Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department, and at Beaufort, at the office of C. T. Blakelee, Ass't Sp'l Agent Treas. Dept., and have the same registered. All persons having products to sell must sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase. Products bought or sold by others than authorized agents, will be liable to confiscation by the United States Government.

May 16-tf PETER LAWSON,
Purchasing Agent.

S. BLACCE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN ALL KINDS OF

SUTLER'S GOODS,
GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS,

☞ BRICK STORE, ☜

CRAVEN ST., NEWBERN, N. C.

May 16-1m.

I. BLUMENTHAL,

(Late Q. M. Agent U. S. Military Railroads, Military Div. Miss.)

COOL SODA FOUNTAIN AND CONFECTIONERY.

ALSO,

Choice Havana Cigars,

Six doors South of Capitol on Fayetteville Street, at Heartt & Iredell's old stand.

May 16-1m

HOUGH & CO.,

LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,

CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY AND FURNITURE.

May 15-1m

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

April 17-tf

MRS. FENTRESS'

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

NO. FIFTEEN, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK, WITH OR without Lodging. May 12-tf

WHITE LABORERS.

I WISH TO HIRE THREE OR FOUR WHITE MEN to be employed in cultivating the products of the soil. A liberal price given. Apply to me at Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WM. F. COLLINS.

May 13 6t

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Hillsboro' Street.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & ROWEN,
May 13-tf Proprietors.

TO THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH AND WAKE COUNTY.

ANY ONE HAVING CORN OR WHEAT TO GRIND, if deposited at E. A. Whitaker's, I will take it out to my Mill, grind it, and return it to E. A. Whitaker's for fifty cents per bushel. L. H. ROGERS.

May 22-2t

CUTTER & FRENCH,

(Successors to Cutter & Martin, Mch'ts & Com. Agts.,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.,)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Butter, Cheese, West India Goods, Spices,

ARMY, NAVY AND SUTLERS' GOODS,

VEGETABLES,

Green and Dried Fruit,

TIN WARE AND STOVES,

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Confectionery of all Kinds,

Yankee Notions,

OFFICERS AN CITIZENS' CLOTHING, MILITARY BADGES, TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS

In fact everything required by Soldiers or Citizens.

W. B. CUTTER. F. FRENCH.
May 15-tf
Standard copy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Pollock Street, one door West of East Front Street,

Newbern, N. C.,

Respectfully announce that they offer for sale at their Store a choice assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS,
FORAGE, &c.,

Which they will sell, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

In qualities and at prices that cannot fail to suit the buyer.

We will also sell bills of Exchange on New York, or Boston, in sums to suit.

Give us a call and we will satisfy any reasonable man that this is the place to buy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.

May 15-3m

NEW GRIST MILL.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

HAVE ADDED TO THEIR ESTABLISHMENT A NEW

Steam Grist Mill,

In which they will grind Corn in large or small quantities, and furnish an excellent article of

MEAL.

We are also prepared to purchase CORN in any quantity that may be offered.

NICE SWEET CORN MEAL,

Cheaper than can be purchased anywhere else in North Carolina.

☞ GIVE US A CALL! ☜

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO,
May 15-3m Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN

COTTON GIN COMPANY.

POLLOCK STREET,

(FIRST DOOR FROM EAST FRONT STREET.)

This Company have at great expense erected suitable Buildings and Machinery for Ginning Cotton by Steam Power, and are prepared to Gin and Press Cotton on favorable terms, and solicits the patronage of the Cotton Growers of this vicinity.

Apply to LELAND, BIGLOW & CO., Agents.
May 15-3m

MURRAY & NEPHEW,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,

62 South Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made to our address, W. D. M., Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.

All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.

N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.
May 15-tf

H. J. MENNINGER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.,

(The old stand of J. Gooding and L. Dawson.)

May 15-1m.

...EW PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1865

Northern Advices

OF THE 18TH.

Arrest of Governor Brown, of Georgia.

FORREST REPORTED KILLED.

Federal Cavalry after Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina.

Kirby Smith Ordered Not to Surrender.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Fight between the Liberals and Imperialists.

THE GOLD AND STOCK MARKET.

Our "Latest News" column yesterday was filled with interesting furnishing our readers with the most important items to the 18th. To-day we add the following:

ARREST OF GOV. BROWN—FORREST REPORTED KILLED.

LOUISVILLE, May 18, 1865.

Major General Thomas arrived this evening from Washington.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, arrived this morning, and was arrested on the night of the 9th, at the Executive Mansion at Milledgeville, by Captain Knee and Lieut. Bayard. He goes to Washington under charge of the latter.

The Nashville *Press* learns that Gen. Forrest was killed by Captain Westbrook, of the rebel army, in revenge for shooting him.

GOV. MAGRATH, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PURSUED.

It is reported that a detachment of cavalry is in pursuit of Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, who was last heard from when about leaving Spartanburg.

KIRBY SMITH ORDERED NOT TO SURRENDER.

When Davis reached Lexington he sent two dispatches, in cipher, to Winnsboro, S. C. It is reported that one of the dispatches was intended to be got to Kirby Smith, ordering him not to surrender. The other related to arrangements for the escape of Davis and party from the coast of Florida. Mr. Davis said that if Kirby Smith would hold out they could carry on the war for two years; while they would be reinforced by many of the officers and men who escaped unparoled from Lee's and Johnston's armies; that they could form an alliance offensive and defensive with Maximilian, and perhaps besides sustaining themselves in Texas, be able to soon roll back the tide of war to this side of the Mississippi again and the lines of Virginia. Davis spoke as though he was confident of reaching Kirby Smith's headquarters in a short time.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

LOUISVILLE, May 17, 1865.

Cairo dispatches say that General Negrete with four thousand five hundred Liberal troops, had approached within Matamoras on the 10th inst., and demanded its surrender, which was refused.

The Imperialists marched out to meet them, and a cavalry and artillery fight occurred.

Business had been suspended in Matamoras, and the streets barricaded in expectation of the attack; but all was quiet on the evening of the 12 inst.

The Custom House officers fled to Brownsville, and the wealthy citizens moved all their valuables to the same place. Eight hundred of the citizens had arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and left for the interior.

A report reached Bagdad on the 4th instant that the Liberals were in full retreat.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 17th, 1865.

The advance of General Sherman's army reached Alexandria on the 13th inst. Sheridan's cavalry are encamped a short distance from Arlington Bridge, on the Virginia side.

According to an order of the War Department the Adjutant General has been directed to commence mustering, honorably out of service all general field and staff officers who are unemployed, or whose service is no longer needed.

Brigadier General [illegible], son of Secretary Seward, has tendered the resignation of his commission. It has been accepted, to take effect on the 1st of June. The Secretary of War, in a letter accepting the resignation, compliments him very highly and expresses his regret that personal considerations should necessitate his retirement from the military service.

Orders were issued to-day for the discharge of fifty thousand employees of the Quartermaster's Department.

Colonel Wherry, of General Schofield's staff, arrived here to-day with the flag of Johnston's army, paroled. He will await here the arrival of General Sherman, who is expected to be in this city to-morrow. The numbers of about thirty-seven thousand officers and men, surrendered under the terms of Johnston's surrender.

Under the act of Congress, approved June 3, 1856, the General Land Office has just issued a certificate, certified transcript to the State of Wisconsin, for the construction of the St. [illegible] Superior Canal, containing one hundred and fifty-six thousand four hundred and fifty acres of land.

Sir Fred. Bruce, British Minister, returned here on Monday evening from a short visit to Philadelphia.

[illegible]

On the 10th inst. a negro got into a street car in Philadelphia and refused all entreaties to leave it. The conductor of the car, fearful of being fined for putting him out, as had recently been done by one of the judges of one of the courts in a similar case, ran the car off the track, attached the horses and left the colored man to occupy the car all by himself. The colored man still firmly maintained his position in the car, having spent the whole of the night there. The conductor looks upon the performance in the affair as a splendid piece of strategy. The matter creates quite a sensation in the neighborhood where the car was standing, and crowds of sympathizers flocked round the colored man.

IMPERIALISTIC GUNS.

The Grand Master of the Free Masons in Italy has published an address of condolence upon the murder of Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Marsh, United States representative at Turin, and an order has been issued to drape the Masonic lodge rooms throughout Italy in mourning during nine days.

The bridge over Tioga river, near Painted Post, Steuben county, in New York, on the Erie Railroad, broke down on the night of the 11th inst., while the express train from Buffalo was passing over, precipitating two passenger cars and the baggage car into the river, killing three persons and wounding several others. The train was running slowly at the time, or eight or ten well-filled cars would have gone into the chasm.

Colonel Baker, who has been in New York for two or three days, has returned to Washington to assist in procuring evidence against the assassination conspirators. The release of the bounty jumpers from Fort Lafayette has commenced, and about fifty of them have been liberated. The balance, numbering one hundred and sixty, will probably be released in a day or two.

On the 17th United States Senator Stewart, of Nevada, delivered a lecture in the Cooper Institute, to an audience composed mainly of capitalists, on the mineral wealth of the Pacific States. Senator Nye, of Nevada, also gave an interesting account of the inexhaustible treasures of the youngest State in the Union. An allusion to Mexico ridding herself of foreign encumbrances called forth great cheering.

THE MARKETS.

The stock market was lower yesterday morning, but recovered the decline at the second board. Afterwards it fell off again. Governments were heavy. Gold opened and closed at 180, at the day boards. The closing price at night was 180.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER RELATIVE TO VIRGINIA.

We have already published a synopsis of the following order, but now give the document in full:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 9, 1865.

Executive Order to Re-establish the Authority of the United States, and execute the Laws within the Geographical limits known as the State of Virginia.

Whereas,

First, That all acts and proceedings of the political, military and civil organizations which have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion, within the State of Virginia, against the authority and laws of the United States, and of which Jefferson Davis, John Letcher and William Smith were late the respective chiefs, are hereby declared null and void. All persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend or attempt to exercise any political, military or civil power, authority, jurisdiction, or right, by, through, or under Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, and his confederates, or under John Letcher or William Smith and their confederates, or under any pretended political, military or civil commission or authority issued by them or either of them since the 17th day of April, 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in resisting and opposing the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the Department of State, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed, without delay, to nominate for appointment, assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and shall put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, due preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable persons shall not be found, residents of the districts, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster General shall proceed to put the postal service, with post offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable persons are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth. That the District Judge of said district proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel, and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State, in all matters, civil and criminal, within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of War assign such Assistant Provost Marshal General, and such Provost Marshals in each district of said State as he may deem necessary.

Seventh. The Secretary of the Navy will take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department, within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to the said State.

Eighth. The Secretary of the Interior will also put in force the laws relating to the Department of the Interior.

Ninth. That to carry into effect the guarantee of the Federal Constitution of a republican form of State government, and afford the advantage and security of domestic laws, as well as to complete the restoration of the constitutional relations of the States under the laws of the United States, and the full and complete restoration of peace within the limits aforesaid, Francis H. Pierpoint, Governor of the State of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal Government, so far as may be necessary, in the lawful measures which he may take for the extension and administration of the State government throughout the geographical limits of said State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

LATEST NEWS.

THE STONEWALL BLOCKADED.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIALS

THE GRAND REVIEW.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT NEWBERN.

News from the Pirate Shanandoah.

One special messenger returned from "Old Point," Va., last night.

THE STONEWALL.

He reports that the rebel ram Stonewall was still in harbor at Havana, closely blockaded by a large fleet of Federal vessels. Two of our monitors [illegible] the Mr. The Captain General insisted that the provisions of the treaty should be respected, and still extended to the commander of the ram the rights of a belligerent ship. An observance of these provisions will entitle the pirate to twenty four hours' start from the port before our vessels attack her. That she will be captured there is no doubt.

THE TRIAL.

The Assassination Conspiracy Trial was still progressing, but no new points of interest had been elicited. The intimacy of Booth and Sanders in Canada was proved beyond all doubt, several additional witnesses having given their testimony on this point.

THE REVIEW.

Preparations for the Grand Review of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Tennessee, and the Army of Georgia, and Sheridan's Cavalry, were still progressing. It was proposed that it should be held on the level plain near Munson's Hill, where McClellan held his grand review of sixty thousand troops in March, 1862.

FROM NEWBERN.

Lieut. Bowker, Quartermaster of the 15th Conn. Regiment, lost his life at Newbern yesterday, by an accident. While he was endeavoring to get aboard of the train going North, the cars being in motion, he fell between the cars, one of which passed over both his legs, mangling them in a horrible manner. He succeeded in throwing himself from the track after one car had passed, thereby escaping further injury. The right leg was so badly crushed, that pieces of bone were picked up on the scene of the accident.—Dr. Brein, Asst. Post Surgeon, was on the ground in a few moments, and stopped the effusion of blood, when the sufferer was removed to the hospital, where both legs were amputated, by Surgeon Meyer, Medical Purveyor. The right leg was taken off above the knee and the left one about midway between the ankle and knee.

ANOTHER PIRATE.

The rebel pirate Shenandoah sailed from Melbourne on Feb 18. It is thought to be her intention to cruise along the Pacific coast.

For the Progress.]

DINNER IN HONOR OF CAPTAIN C. L. CHAPMAN, 4TH N. H. V., ON RETIRING FROM SERVICE.

CAMP 4th N. H. V.,
RALEIGH, N. C. May 22, 1865.

It is not, I trust, out of place to mingle with the record of war's terrible details, the account of social gatherings. However familiar we have grown with the horrid front of grim-visaged war, we are not a people to feel no thrill at the approach of peace.

The glories of peace are brighter than the glories of war—her achievements breath almost the spirit of a new creation over the world. It needs no search through history to fill the mind with the proud consciousness of her power; the little circle within which lie each man's daily occupation, his wants, his enjoyments, is large enough to make any one cry—"peace on earth and good will to men"—is the true condition to which

All thoughts, all passions, all delights—
Whatever stirs this mortal frame
should be graduated.

The rebellious enthusiasm, dominating through four years, has made a black spot on the broad bright disc of our glory, whose mild force once dazzled all the world. The phantom sophistry beguiled them to the field—took every form of grace and lured them on and on, till her adherents could only say

Since I've enter'd in so far,
I'll go on.

Now, that phantom, vagrant amid the ruins she has made, lingers with a charm, thank God, only for those of most distempered imaginations.

Well, with hearts leaning towards peaceful scenes, we thought to follow with good wishes the gallant officers who had chosen to lay down his arms after four years of good service; so we gave him a dinner, in camp, by our own cooks, and if his last hours in our midst gave no proof that our hearts were not calloused, why then his perceptive faculties were not in good working order.

The language of the Editor of the *Progress* was greeted with a heartiness that certainly tended to do away with the cant notion,

The cold in clime are cold in blood.

By the way, the Editor responded to the toast, "The press and free-schools." I can only give a brief description of any of the speeches. He spoke of the darkness of the days of tyranny, they were gone and the bright beams of the sun of liberty kissed into speech once more the silent lips of the magic Memnon. He spoke of the power of free schools—the education of the mass was the beverage which made thrones totter and jarred amid the unsightly relics of antiquity—this had for slavery nodding to its fall. He alluded to reconstruction; he was sure the line of attraction of the different parts of this Republic was centripital and not centrifugal. He believed the destiny of the nation was accomplished—slavery was incalculably greater than that of any other nation and it could not be judged by rules applicable to them.

I can truly say we were all pleased, and pronounced the South by no means in danger of anarchy, if it would listen to the counsel of such men.

The Editor proposed—"The unreconstructed heroes," to which Lieut. Col. Parker responded. I am of little do justice to his remarks in this respect.—He began by thanking Mr. Penning on for his conciliatory tone and complimenting him for the correctness of his reasonings on the times. He briefly recounted the history of the 4th N. H. V., alluding humorously to the military mistakes occasionly committed in their first attempt at war. He followed them in their long marches, their skirmishes—their charges. Never had they fallen back in disorder—never been panic stricken—never lost their colors or refused to rally when ordered. If they had accomplished nothing of especial brilliancy they had won that better fame of doing their whole duty. He spoke in beautiful terms of the officers of the regiment who had fallen. Our brave, and courteous Col. Louis Bell—struck down in the famous charge on Fort Fisher—of that genial gentleman, Maj. Sawyer, who died from wounds received at the battle of Drurie Bluff, and of Capt. Chapman, who though not dead is dropped from our Roll.

The scene was pleasant in the extreme, and may we hope, as they say of pious gatherings, "profitable."

WHIST

DIED,

On Thursday, the 27th of April, at the residence of her father, Edward B. Stanly, in Hillsboro', Miss GALLIE G. STANLY, in the 17th year of her age. The young friend whose early death we record and mourn, possessed many qualities which endeared her not only to her own family, but also to a large circle of friends and companions. Gentle, modest, and amiable in disposition, she won the esteem and confidence of all who knew her. For many months a sufferer from wasting disease, she bore her afflictions with a patience, fortitude and submission that only the grace of God could impart. Her piety, though not demonstrative in words, seemed real and unfeigning, rendering her calm in view of death, and hopeful of eternal life. Distinctly and repeatedly she expressed her trust in Christ, and declared her love for him. Though she died young, yet her bereaved friends "sorrow not for her as those that have no hope." Mourning their own sad loss, they rejoice in her everlasting gain. Believing that her ransomed spirit has passed into the realms of light and glory, and that her precious dust shall live again in the morning of the resurrection, they can find comfort in the Saviour's words addressed to sorrowing parents, "she is not dead but sleepeth."

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO.
Raleigh, N. C., May 18, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 43.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS FROM HEADQUARTERS Military Division of the James are published for the information and guidance of all in the Department of North Carolina, which now forms part of that Military Division.

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIVISION OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Va., April 26, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 4.

I. Clerks of courts of records in Richmond and Petersburg will be permitted to resume their functions on taking the oath of allegiance.

II. All attorneys, counsellors, advocates and proctors and others licensed to practice a particular profession, trade or business; the presidents, directors and officers of all corporations, and all persons acquiring themselves of the benefit of General Order No. 3, in regard to trade, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Any person in the above mentioned cities, who, without taking the oath, shall, after the first of May next, attempt to practice any licensed profession, or engage in any licensed trade or business, or shall exercise the functions of a president, director, or officer of any corporation, will be arrested. The foregoing provisions will be enforced in other parts of the State as early as practicable.

III. All persons making claims for restoration of private property, before a Provost Martial, or any other military officer, court, or commission, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and until the claimant takes the prescribed oath, his claim will neither be granted nor considered.

IV. All officers of customs in this Military Division are requested to give no clearance or permits to ship or land goods or other articles of trade, to any person or for the benefit of any person who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

V. No marriage license will be issued until the parties desiring to be married take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and the clergyman, magistrate, or other person authorized by State laws to perform the marriage ceremony, will officiate in such capacity until he knows and the parties contracting matrimony have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance.

VI. Any person acting in violation of these orders will be arrested, and a full account of the case reported to these Headquarters.

By order of Major General Hamilton:

J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

By command of Major General Scofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICIAL:

FRED'K ANDERSON,
H. A. Act. Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICE PROV. MARSHAL,
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 22nd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER
No 3.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL ORDER NO. 52, dated Headquarters Department, N. C., Army of the Ohio, Raleigh, N. C., May 15th 1865. All parties who practice their professions or engaged in any business will immediately report to this office and take the prescribed oath of allegiance. All failing to comply with this order will be arrested and reported to Headquarters of this Department.

By order of
GEO. S. DYER,
Maj. & Provost Marshal.

May 22-1w.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 35.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS CORPS, and two Brigades of Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major-General A. H. Terry, with his Corps, and one Brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Mawley will command the Coast Districts as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small Company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the Companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime and arrest criminals, as far as practicable, within their county, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military Post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crimes and the names of witnesses, must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 20-1w

WHO WANTS TO GO NORTH?

STEAMER BOSTIC FOR NEW YORK.

THE FIRST CLASS SCREW SHIP ZODIAC WILL leave the wharf at Moorehead City, for New York, on Thursday next, weather permitting. Persons taking the earth Monday or Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock will be in time to take the Steamer.

This is the most pleasant and expeditious route by which persons from this section can reach the North.

May 22-td.

NORTH STATE SHOE & LEATHER STORE.

OUR FOUNDRY AND SHOPS ARE NOW OPEN, and we are prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds of Castings, Main Gears, Bevel Gears, Spurs, and Castings of all kinds. We will repair Gins, Mills and Gear Gears, and anything of the kind in our line.

We have constantly on hand, Cane Mills, Wheat Iron, Band Iron, Tire Iron, Axle, Shovel, Plantations, Plows, Coulter Points and Rods, Old Pattern Mills, &c., &c.

May 23-tf. GRAY, WILLIAMS & CO.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 31.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL HAS THE GREAT satisfaction of announcing to the Army, and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war; that the blessings of union, peace and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed that hereafter the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this desirable end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness. While those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished, with the severity of martial law.

To secure to the inhabitants so much as may become the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by means of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied, for the time being, with subsistence stores from the Subsistence Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May, 20-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 32.

TO REMOVE A DOUBT WHICH SEEMS TO EXIST in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former owners of the freedmen to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters, and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages, or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or Military Camps.—They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of Major General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 20-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 45.

HEREAFTER COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE IN the State of North Carolina, in articles not contraband of war, will be restricted only by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The following articles are contraband of war, to-wit: arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, tools and iron and machinery incorporating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

All military restrictions upon trade in articles other than those above enumerated are removed.

II. Hereafter no military tax will be imposed upon citizens for passes or permits of any kind, nor for any other reason whatever, and all orders from whatever source authorizing such taxes are hereby revoked.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assist. Adj't Gen'l.

May 20-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 19, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 46.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE PUBLISHED FOR the government of Freedmen in North Carolina, until the restoration of civil government in the State:

I. The common laws governing the domestic relations, such as those giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control over their wards, are in force. The parent's or guardian's authority and obligations take the place of those of the former master.

II. The former masters of freedmen are constituted the guardians of minors and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents, or other near relatives capable of supporting them.

III. Young men and women, under twenty one years of age, remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, thus aiding to support their parents, and younger brothers and sisters.

IV. The former masters of freedmen may not turn away the young or the infirm, nor refuse to give them food and shelter; nor may the able bodied men or women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children, or young brothers and sisters to be supported by others.

V. Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes wherever they can obtain proper employment; but they will not be supported by the government, nor by their former masters, unless they work.

VI. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid; but freedmen are advised that for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and where their employers cannot pay them money, they ought to be contented with a fair share in the crops to be raised. They have gained their personal freedom. By industry and good conduct they may rise to independence and even wealth.

VII. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and to instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

VIII. All officers of the Army, and of the county police companies, are authorized and required to correct any violation of the above rules within their jurisdiction.

IX. Each District commander will appoint a superintendent of freedmen, (a commissioned officer,) with such number of assistants (officers and non-commissioned officers) as may be necessary, whose duty it will be to take charge of all the freed people in his District, who are without homes or proper employment. The superintendents will send back to their homes all who have left them in violation of the above rules, and will endeavor to find homes and suitable employment for all others. They will provide suitable camps or quarters for such as cannot be otherwise provided for, and attend to their sanitary, police, subsistence, &c.

X. The superintendents will hear all complaints of guardians or wards, and report the facts to their District commanders, who are authorized to dissolve the existing relations of guardian and ward in any case which may seem to require it, and to direct the superintendent to otherwise provide for the wards, in accordance with the above rules.

By command of Major General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 20-1w